PLEMENT TO THE BOMBA

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1820.

English Extracts.

HOUSE OF COMMON
MAY 2D,

MISCELLANIES:

Mr. Hume gave notice, that he should to-morrow, notwithstanding his ill success to-day, move for an Account of the Amount and Appropriation of the Revenues of Gibraltar.

Sir H. Parnell, after a few observations moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Expenses of Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, at Elections in Ireland. He thought it would be great service to have English Gentlemen appointed on Committees on Irish business, Ordered:

Lord Jocelyn thought it necessary to add to the Committee, those Members serving for Counties and Cities is Ireland.

Coloel Bagwell declared his opposition to the measure, and said, that all Members serving for Ireland were equally interested, and ought to be on the Committee. Ordered.

It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Warre, that an humble Address be presented his Majesty, praying that there be laid before the House an Account of the Rents and Profit of the Crown Lands, from 1816 to 1820, distinguishing each year; and also of the manner of their Appropriation.

On the motion of Mr. Seymour, an Account was ordered of the Amount of Drawbacks on Leghorn Duties last year.

Mr. Money moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that there be laid before the House an Exact Statement of the Proceeds of [illegible] on St. Helena in 1795, by his Majesty's ship Sceptre and other English ships of war, together with an Account of the manner in which it was appropriated. Ordered.

Mr. Goulburn brought in a Bill to remove all doubts as to the continuance of three Acts introduced for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Adjourned.

CIVIL LIST.

The following are the Resolutions which were moved on Tuesday night the 2d of May by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Resolved,, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the support of his Majesty's Household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown, there be granted to his Majesty, during his life, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, a Revenue of £850,000, to commence from the demise of his late Majesty; and that there be granted, for the like purpose, in the part of the United Kingdom called Ireland a Revenue of £207,000, to commence from the same time.

"2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said Revenue for the support of his Majesty's Household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown, be charged upon, and made payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"3. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the several Hereditary Revenues in that part of the United Kingdom called England, which by an Act of the first year of his late Majesty, were, during his said Majesty's life, carried to, and made part of, the Aggregate Fund, and have since, under the Act of the twenty-seventh year of his late Majesty's reign, been carried to, and made a part of, the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain; and that the several Hereditary Revenues in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which, by an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, made in the thirty-third year of his late Majesty's reign, were carried to, and made a part of, the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, shall, from the said demise and during the life of his present Majesty, be carried to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

TALNIER.

It will be recollected, that when the thanks of Parliament were voted to the Marquis of Hastings, and to the officers and troops employed throughout the late Mahratta war in India, some reserve was intimated respecting a particular transaction in which Sir Thomas Hislop was concerned, viz. the execution of the Killadar, or Commandant of the fortress of Talnier, after that fort had been carried by assault, and the Killadar had fallen into the hands of the British General. It is to the honour of this age and country when such questions are raised amongst us in the hour of triumph; when the voice of public exultation is checked by the murmur of conscientious and compassionate inquiry, and the full reward of undoubted and eminent courage is withheld from the brow of a victorious countryman until he shall have cleared away every shadow of suspicion, that he has caused one drop of needless blood to flow from the *enemies* of England. The feeling evinced by Parliament, on the occasion alluded to, produced a requisition to Sir Thomas Hislop, on the part of the Indian Government, that he should explain whatever had been left unsatisfactory or ambiguous in his original narratives of the siege and capture of Talnier. The answers furnished by that officer, and by those of the staff under his command, to the interrogations addressed to him through Lord Hastings, have been recently laid before Parliament; and the death of the Killadar who suffered by the orders of Sir Thomas Hislop is therein alleged to have been not merely authorized by the [illegible] of war, but strictly prescribed [illegible] the British General by every [illegible] manity to others, and by the [illegible] the circumstances in which [illegible] re placed. The fort of Talnier [illegible] o Holkar, and with the whole country [illegible] in which it was situated, had been ceded by treaty to Great Britain. The Killadar in question—a subject of Holkar—entered the fort without authority or orders from his master, and in spite of the cession, which was notorious to all its inhabitants, resolved to resist the entrance of a British force. A messenger was sent by Sir T. Hislop, to apprize the Killadar, in a formal manner, of the change of sovereignty, and to warn him against the consequences of retaining possession of the fort. Notwithstanding all this, the Killadar fired upon our troops, and avowed his determination to stand an assault: the assault was made—the gate was carried. The Killadar, in attempting to escape from an inner gate, was stopped with other individuals, and put under a guard. After he had abandoned his Arab soldiers, they butchered some of the British officers, who entered the inner gate in expectation that the place had surrendered. A confederacy was known to exist amongst a number of the commandants of Holkar's forts in Kandeish, to resist by force the surrender of their garrisons, to the British, although the written warrants of Holkar for the purpose were in the hands of Sir. T. Hislop, and ready to be shown: nor were any secret orders placed by these rebels in extenuation of their illegal warfare. Under these circumstance the Killadar was tried, condemned, and hanged, Now the defence of Sir T. Hislop is placed by these documents on any one of then grounds.—

1st. The Killadar, acting without authority from his sovereign, and against that of the British government within its own territory, was a rebel to the latter, and a [illegible] subject for punishment as such.

2nd. As he carried on war without the sanction [illegible] sovereign power, and upon a territory to which confessedly he had no title whatever, he was in the character of a public robber, or leader of a banditti of Arabs,—and in that respect justly amenable to punishment.

3rd. He had thought fit to stand an assault, after warning both from Sir, T. Hislop and from the peaceable inhabitants of Talnier—an assault within the walls of a British fortress against a British army. In that point of view he was, says the document, a fit subject for *military* execution.

4th, From the general state of the country, and the necessity of deterring the confederated Killadare from carrying their plans of illegal warfare into effect, it was right to make one seasonable and severe example, with a view to the peaceable occupation of the country, and to the economy of human blood. The consequence was that the league was dissolved, and the whole of Kandeish submitted—The force of this ground of justification,, it is evident, rests on the validity of some one of the preceding grounds. We have now stated the case of this distinguished Officer, as it is presented by the document which he has himself afforded; but Parliament and the public must decide upon its merits.

[*The Times, May 26.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
MAY 9TH.

EDWARDS THE REPUTED SPY.

Mr. Alderman Wood said, that, in bringing forward his intended motion, he had no object in view but the furtherance of justice—no end to attain but the elucidation of certain extraordinary facts. He had not willingly embarked in this business, which he wished to have been taken up by his Majesty's ministers. He had done all he could to induce the Secretary of State for the Home Department to bring to trial and to punishment the individual whose name was so intimately connected with the late conspiracy. He would, in the first place, state the motion he was about to make. It was, "That a secret committee be appointed to examine evidence touching the criminal conduct and proceedings of George Edwards and his associates for the last two years, and particularly with respect to the formation of a plot which was defeated in Cato street." If he could show that Edwards was the person who directed that plot—if he could show that he was going about for two years endeavouring to effect it—if he could prove that it was Edwards who purchased the swords and the arms of all kinds—if he could prove, by good evidence, that it was he who made the instruments of destruction which were produced on the trial, and others which might now be produced—he thought it would be quite impossible for the house to refuse his motion. He could substantiate all this by evidence—by the evidence of persons whose characters could not be impeached. He could bring forward witnesses, who had lived four, five, and six years with their employers, from whom they had received the best characters. He sought out the history of this man, as on a former occasion he investigated and exposed the conduct of three individuals, who stood in a similar situation, and who, for the purpose of receiving the reward, were inciting men to the commission of crimes. When, at last, he brought the villainy of this atrocious traitor (he could not denominate him a man) before the house——when he traced him, forming his plots—meeting individuals at an appointed place, for the purpose of carrying them, ing his schemes into execution—telling them, if they were surprised, to proceed to Lord Harrowby's—employing himself in making those arms which were produced on the trial—and, above all, when he proved that Edwards had brought Thistlewood to the lodging at Davis's house—that he had hired that lodging for him—that he did not cause his apprehension discovery, but that he caused the night of the next morning, having waited his arrest in Gazette, offering a reward of one until the pounds,—was published—when he thousand all this, could they refuse a full and fair inquiry? He could incontestably show that Edwards told the persons engaged in the conspiracy, in case they were disturbed, to follow him to Grosvenor square; that he accompanied a part of them on their way towards Cato street to Holborn—that he quarrelled with one of the persons who declined going further—that when the discovery was made he informed Mrs. Thistlewood where her husband was—that he went the next morning to Harris's and desired him to keep Thistlewood all day, and that he would be removed at night—and, finally, that he brought the officers to apprehend him. He could further show that Edwards had taken lodgings, under the assumed name of Walls, in Pimlico. He referred the owner of the house to a porter at Buckingham gate, for his character, who told him, "That is Mr. Walls, of Windsor." He remained at these lodgings for a consid[illegible] nisters moved, committee, although they evidence which he could adduce fore he could not for a moment suppose enquiry would be refused here. The propriety of looking into this subject was further enforced by the opinion given by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, on a case of a similar kind which formerly occurred. An individual had, it appeared, given persons money, and other assistance, to seduce them from their allegiance. He was prosecuted, convicted, and suffered death for the offence. He (Mr. Alderman Wood) did not wish this man to share the same fate, because he thought no person should be executed except for murder (a laugh). That was his opinion; it might be wrong, but he held that doctrine. He only hoped that the individual in question would be sent out of this country, instead of being suffered to go on selecting his victims. [The honourable Alderman here read the opinion of the Lord Advocate to which he had alluded (given, we believe, in the case of Watt, who was hanged at Edisburgh, some years ago), in which the learned Lord spoke in terms of the utmost reprobation of a man who could coldly and deliberately form a scheme at which human nature revolted with horror—that of seducing and deluding people, for the purpose of betraying them; and scouted the idea that Government could have encouraged such a practice.] This was the opinion of the Lord Advocate on a similar case. At present there was no proof that money passed from Government to this individual; but in the case to which he had just referred, it did appear that some money was furnished by Mr. Dundas. He would not proceed to the depositions. A person named Pinkard, a weaver, working for his father, deposed, that he had casually met with Edwards at a public house. Edwards called him by name, though he did not recollect having seen him before. Edwards told him "It was time the thieves were destroyed. A number of persons, say six (he continued), might get admission into the gallery of the House of Commons, provided with tin cases, painted to represent books, and filled with pistol barrels, One of these, provided with hemp, as a fuse, might be thrown into the house when the members were engaged in debate." Deponent further said, that Edwards gave him a small steel instrument, to fix to a walking-stick. He also stated that Edwards was constantly going after him. William Coudry stated, that he attended several meetings when Edwards was present, and was informed by him, on one occasion, that a cabinet dinner was to be given at Lord Westmorland's, at which Lord Castlereagh would be present. Edwards said, "The Irish Lord butcher must be made away with." Coudry stated also that he had often seen Edwards afterwards, and he was always preparing destructive instruments. Seymour stated that he knew Edwards four or five years. He met him some time ago, and he proposed that deponent should go to a meeting in Smithfield. He replied to Edwards that he would not go, for that he was not inclined to join in these bad pranks. Edwards afterwards told this man, that the meeting had not turned out to their expectation. This, the hon. Alderman observed, was a man of considerable respectability. Another man had seen Edwards at a coffee-house, in June, and was told by him that the only means was, to destroy his Majesty's ministers was by throwing hand grenades into their carriages. (In answer to questions by Mr. Bathurst and Mr. Canning, the hon. Alderman said, that those different individuals were called on by Edwahe on the 16th of August, three days after the dispersion of the meeting. Edwards stathe to him, that Manchester was on fire, that the New Bailey was taken, and that Hunt was killed; and added "Come out immediately, all are ready; we have nothing ot do but rallying our force." Edwards came again at eight in the evening so wicked, that the man would have nothing more to do with him. Edwards called on another man at his mechanical business, and asked if the men were all reformers. After coming several times, he saw a sword hung up in the place, and said he would be very much obliged to him for it. The individual gave it. Edwards said, "You have more?" He replied that he had not. Edwards said, "Such swords were very cheap, and they could get them as cheap as the Government." The man gave him no more; but soon afterwards a bundle was brought to him, containing twenty four swords and some pikes, and Edwards carried away a number of them under his coat, and sent for others. He said to this individual, "Pray come and see wha[illegible]

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[redacted] the criminal conduct of George [redacted] the last two years, and particularly [redacted] his connexion with the conspiracy [redacted] Cato street."

[redacted]ert Wilson thought they owed much [redacted]e worthy alderman's vigilance. A vindication on the part of ministers was rendered necessary by the alleged connexion with Edwards—by Edwards being so much connected with the police; and, above all, by Edwards not having been put into the witnesses box, and submitted to cross examination. He was not prepared to say, that a spy might not be employed; but a spy system, an organized spy-system, was most abominable and intolerable; and if a government could exist only by such a system, not a moment should be lost in abrogating that government.

Mr. Bankes strongly deprecated the motion as inconsistent with every thing he understood consistently to belong to the functions of that house. It was a motion for a secret committee to inquire into the degree of criminality in an individual person (hear, hear).

Mr. Hobhouse could not conceal that he stood in need of even more than their usual portion of indulgence since he stood under peculiar circumstances, and he appealed to their candour to obtain that patience which no argument of his could excite. The honourable gentleman (Mr Bankes) said that this was a case for the criminal jurisdiction, and that the house ought not to meddle with it. But undoubtedly there were many instances where the crimiual jurisdiction was meddled with by the house (hear, hear.) And when the honourable member said that the constitution denied this power to the house, because it had not the means of administering an oath, he would beg leave to remind that honorable gentleman that the house had meddled with the criminal jurisdiction, that it had constituted itself a tribunal in a matter where no oath was required. He did not allude to the parties in that case—Indeed it was one which concerned himself, (Hear, hear). He would not now enquire whether the precedent was right or wrong; that was not the question—for the worthy Alderman, by this motion, only asked for an enquiry. He was well convinced that such an enquiry would not be refused if the machinations were against the Government, and that it would be opposed only where they were against the people (hear).

Mr. Butterworth made a statement with respect to a man who had been formerly in his employment, and who had been acquainted with tbe whole of the late plot. This man denied that Edwards participated in that plot so largely as was said.—Mr. Hume was in favour of the motion.

Mr. W. Wynn, declared that during the number of years he had been in that house, he never recollected any measure having been brought forward on such extraordinary grounds as the present. He could not conceive on what grounds the worthy Alderman could call for a secret committee to try a case, of what he called treason, [redacted] commless it was to gratify public curiosity.

[redacted] considered that to be a most [redacted] doctrine, which treated with in- extraordinary sympathy, the most degraded and dulgence and als of which the human race was noxious mate he looked upon such doctrines composed; a the foundations on which social as sapping ad happiness rested. There was intercourse a novel in the present; for some nothing very in consequence of the disturban- few years ag[redacted]rth of England, similar motions ces in the Ld it was not considered irregular were made; e appointment of Committees to to call for those disturbances although no enquire into edings afterwards took place. legislative proce[redacted]eneral maintained, that there

The Attorney-G[redacted]idence to show that Edwas not a tittle of ev[redacted]ed by the Government; wards had been employ[redacted] his info mation, but Government had receive[redacted]e of the most which enabled them to defeat, o[redacted]n in this horrible plots that ever was know[redacted] would country. What occasion was there, I there ask, to call Edwards as a witness, when ish was a sufficiency of other witnesses to estabi- the guilt of the prisoners? Was it not known that when Monument and Thistlewood were proceeding to the Treasury to be examined, the latter spoke to Monument, and desired him to tell the Council that a man of the name of Edwards had brought him to his misfortunes; and when Monument told him he never heard of Edwards, Thistlewood replied, "Never mind that; do you say as I tell you, and I will describe him."—(Hear, hear!)—The worthy Alderman had stated that Edwards was the only man who had brought the parties into the plot: but the evidence of Monument, Hyden, and others, clearly proved that this was not the fact, but that Thistlewood, Brunt, and Wilson, were the seducers, who brought others into the plot.

Sir F. Burdett said he had heard no speech which convinced him so much of the necessity of agreeing to the motion as that of the learned Gentleman. What was there to prevent the House from going into the enquiry? It was contrary to the fact, that the culprits had declared they had not been instigated by Edwards; for, on the contrary, they declared he had been the contriver and promoter of the conspiracy. The censures thrown out against the worthy Alderman was most unfair, most untrue, and would tend to prevent men from doing their duty in that House. For his part, be maintained that the Worthy Alderman deserved the thanks of the public for the line of conduct pursued by him. It was true the conspirators did confess their guilt; and if they had not done so, he should have considered the evidence altogether unworthy of belief.—(Laughter.)—With respect to spies, he must openly protest against the employment of such persons. In ancient times, they never were made use of except under the most tyrannical and odious Governments. The existence of them now, showed that there was something wrong in the Government, and that there was a general spirit of discontent throughout the country.

Mr. Canning said, that had the measure been left merely upon those gronnds upon which the worthy alderman introduced it, he should not have now thought proper to address the house upon the subject. The hon. baronet, however, had given it a form altogether different from that in which it had first appeared. He (Mr. Canning) had many objections to the motion of the hon. and worthy alderman; and it seemed that the hon. baronet, in his argument, had assumed what were mere assertions as facts, and had then proceeded to argue upon them. He had no wish to disparage the popularity of the hon. alderman, nor to deface the trophy which had been erected in the city to his name. He had no desire to do other than honour to this second Whittington; and, in divesting him of the consequences of his rash and unfortunate motion, his wish was to restore him, pure and unsullied, to that elevation which he had so deservedly obtained. And now for the worthy alderman himself. He thought it incumbent upon him at least, to state what he (Mr. Canning) would have done, if any person had suggested to him to do what the hon. alderman himself had performed. If any one had suggested to him the expedient of arresting, on his way to the scaffold, one who was about to pay the forfeit of his life to the injured laws of his country—if it had been suggested to him to [redacted]ns to a wretched individual, [redacted] circumstances, at such a [redacted]at no inducement whate[redacted]uaded him to adopt so [redacted]e. If he had been t[redacted] as an atheist, he should [redacted] Alas! I will go and administer consolation to him who is about to be precipitated from that scaffold, where an ignominious death is to expiate his crimes, in order that he may make his peace with his Creator." Was this the purpose for which the worthy alderman had interposed at that awful solemnity? No such thing. Perhaps the criminal was about to leave a wife, or a young family, on whose behalf he might wish to interest, with his last breath, the worthy alderman. Was this the object? No such thing. Perhaps, in the course of his guilty career, he might have become connected with some individual, who ran the imminent risk, in consequence, of perishing by a similar fate, and whom he was therefore anxious to rescue from his danger by the noblest and most generous act of justice on his part—a full confession? No such thing. Had the culprit confessed that, in the course of his imprisonment, he had endeavoured to persuade an unwilling conspirator to allege that he had been seduced into the plot by one who was at least innocent of this part of the transaction (hear, hear)? If he (Mr. Canning) had been addressed, and begged to step in, in this manner, he would have rejected the person who should have done so with the scorn and contempt with which he should have rejected the great tempter if he had come before him a tangible shape. He asked then, whether they would adopt a motion of this extraordinary nature, merely because of a few rhodomontades which had been uttered by the worthy alderman, or by the [redacted] baronet and his man (hear, hear)! The hon. [redacted] of granting that motion would be, to effect [redacted]rt to all plotters and disturbers. A give he[redacted]nduct would leave the treason just contrary co[redacted] which all treasons should be—in that state in [redacted]minds of these who had by instilling into the [redacted] of being [redacted]ed embarked in them the fear of [redacted] by each other. (The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers from the Treasury Bench.)

Sir F. Burdett did not mean to follow all the stupid, absurd, and senseless exaggerations of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down (hear, hear) He did not mean to trouble the House by an[redacted] right hon. gentle[redacted] What he (Sir F. [redacted] the keeping in pa[redacted]went up and down the c[redacted] practice all their insidious and mischievous arts. He merely wished to set himself right with the House upon this point, but was not going to trespass on their time by making any further comment upon the absurd, senseless, stupid, and ridiculous observation of the right hon. gentleman (hear). The hon. Baronet was loudly called to order.

Mr. Canning said, the House would now see that he had not misunderstood the hon. Baronet.

Mr. Brougham was rising, when

Sir F. Burdett interrupted him, and, addressing the Chair, said, "I beg your pardon, Sir: but there was one observation of the right hon. gentleman which I wish him to explain. I beg to know to what individual he alluded when he termed him 'my man?'"

Mr. Canning, in reply, said, it was an impression he had met with, in reading over some speeches of the hon. baronet and others, during the last vacation, in the same way, no doubt, as his own speeches were often read (a laugh.) He did not feel himself called upon to enter into any further explanation on the subject.

Mr. Brougham briefly corrected the erroneous opinion which appeared to be entertained, by the two Hon. Members for Westminster and by other Hon. Members of that House, in regard to what had fallen from him on a former night on the subject of the employment of spies and informers. He was far from defending the system of their employment, which he never advocated, but only excused, as sometimes rendered necessary, under cases of peculiar emergency.

Mr. Alderman Wood was ready to withdraw his motion, upon the Attorney General's giving a pledge that he would enter no process on the part of the crown that should militate against the proceedings which he (Mr. Alderman Wood) would then institute at law——The gallery was then ordered to be cleared for a division: but none took place.

Sir R. Wilson then rose. He said, it would be much to be regretted, if the House should break up without the satisfaction of knowing that those words, so uttered in the heat of the moment, had, in fact, made no unpleasant impression on the minds of the parties, who, he hoped, would therefore gratify the House by manifesting the absence of any feelings contrary to that amicable understanding with which it was customary to conduct the discussions in that House (hear, hear).

The Speaker then rose amidst loud cries of hear, hear. He was satisfied, he said, that there could be but one feeling of thankfulness in that house towards the hon. and gallant member for the observations that had just proceeded from him; and he was equally sure that if any expressions, conjured up by the warmth of debate, had fallen from any honourable members, they would be very ready to give the house that satisfaction, which the hon. and gallant member had so handsomely and so properly solicited.

[Here a pause of several seconds ensued.]

The Speaker at length again rose. The hon. and gallant member, he observed, in addressing the House at first had not pointed so distinctly to the objects of his speech as to name the members to whom he alluded. He, therefore, now felt it to be his duty to name the hon. gentlemen in question, who, he felt convinced, were Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Canning.

Sir Francis Burdett then explained, but in so low a voice as to be almost inaudible in the gallery. We understood him, however, to say, that he was really ignorant in what particular he had made use of offensive words.

Mr. Canning never meant any thing offensive to the hon. bart, by any observations he had used; for, however warmly opposed to each other they were in politics, there was no member with whom he more readily entered into discussion; because, to do him justice, he ever met the debate fairly and manfully.

Mr. J. Martin then moved, "that the House do now adjourn," which was immediately negatived.

Upon the question for leave to be given to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Canning declared that, notwithstanding the good humour into which they had all recently subsided, he would never consent to this question; and, as one voice in that House sufficient to decide it, he stood [redacted] it at once.

Mr. Alderman Wood begg[redacted] state, that he had never asked to withdraw, except the Attorney General entered into that sort of pledge which he had mentioned.

The question was then put, and the motion negatived without a division—Adjourned.

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